tice will be a Democrat and also that he will not be a Southern man. And he must be an indefatigable worker. The position is the most onerous judicial one in the world, more so than that of the Lord Chancellor of England, who Phelps is an able jurist, one of the best lawvers in the country, I believe, and a man thoroughly capable of filling the position. But there is one insurmountable objection to the choice, as I understand it, and that is the limit of age. Mr. Phelps is about seventy. Southern men are out of consideration, or a man thoroughly equipped for the position would be found in Thomas J. Semmes, of New-Orleans. Randolph Tucker would be another. Fred-eric R. Coudert is a splendid lawyer, a cultured and pol-sched man, who would well adorn the position.

General Pryor was informed that his own name had been mentioned. "My dear sir," replied be earnestly, "let alone modesty, I am content where I sm. Oh, no, I do not wish the place, had not heard that anybody had suggested it, and, besides, I do not look to so high a sphere."

Ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye thought a most important point would be the selection of a young

Marshall was only forty years old when he was appointed by Jefferson in 1801, and he remained Chief Justice for thirty-two years. In 1833 Taney was appointed by Jackson, and he lived to serve as Chief Justice for thirty years. He was only forty-five or forty-six when appointed. So that you see that two Chief Justices filled the office for almost two-thirds of a century. Mr. Certer is qualified in every way for the content. Mr. Certer is qualified in every way for the content. nied by Jefferson in 1801, and he remained Chief the place. I know them personally. I have no per sonal acquaintance with Judge Headly, but from what know of him he would be a most excellent man for the place. The only trouble with these gentlemen is that they are all sixty or something over that and I believe

F. L. Stetson fought shy of the Chief Justice

question for a time, and then said: Well, I do not know that I have any preference to express. There is a plenty of good men. James C. Carter would fill the position admirably. Judge Hoadly is a man of splendid parts. He would be a most fit man. There is no better lawyer in the country than Mr. Phelps, who is well known at Washington for his eminent legal abilities. No. Mr. Phelps is not toe old. He is only sixty-six, I believe. I see that Judge John Schol-field, of Hi'nois, has been suggested. He is a lawyer and a Judge of the highest order, eminently fitted for post. To sum up, if the President should choose Phelps, or Mr Carter, or Judge Hoadly, or Judge Scholfield, he would do a thing of which no good Amer-Ican could complain, he would wake an admirable
A STRONG REPUBLICAN'S VIEWS.

Just across the hall from Mr. Stetson is the office of Elihu Root, as out-and-out a Republican as Mr. Stetson is a Democrat. Mr. Root received the inquiry about candidates for Chief Justice in a smiling way, saying:

What in the world do you come to a Republican for?

It is a foregone conclusion, and it perfectly right that a

Democrat should be appointed.

It was suggested that a good Republican ought to be an impartial judge of Democratic timber, and so, after a few minutes' thought, Mr. Root

responded:

James C. Carter is undoubtedly the test man in the country for the place. He has all the qualifications in an eminent degree. Judge Hoadly is an able man, a first-class constitutional lawyer; he would be a good man. But how about Judge Scholfield? He is one of the fittest men in the country for the position. It is necessary that the Chief Justice should be 2 man of the highest character, broadest legal attrinments, with a wide knowledge of constitutional law. Judge Scholfield would be just the man. My preference, however, over all others is James THE DEMOCRATS SHORT OF MATERIAL.

If any man in this city is thoroughly informed of the drift of legal and political affairs, it is Colonel George Bliss. He entertains guests in the most hospitable style, and among them are slmost invariably Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts and leading lawyers. He said:

It is general talk and a nutter of mutual comment among our judges and leading lawyers that there is a remarkable paucity of material for Chief Justice, especially in the ranks of the Democrats. This may be accounted for from the fact that the Democratic party had been out of power for a quarter of a century, and the all the men who are talked of for Chief Justice, there are only two who are fully up to the high standard required and who would fill the bill. These are Edward J. Phelps and Judge Heatily. Of course, I speak only of Democrats, for the appointment of a Republican is out of the question. If a man were to be taken from the present bench, it should be Justice Field; he is to my mind a far abler man than Justice Miller. That such a promotion will not be made is not the accepted view of lawyers. How about James C. Carter? Abun-dantly able and qualified in every way, unless it be on the score of his health, which, I understand, he has to watch closely. But there is one decided objection to Mr. Carier, at least from the standpoint which must be considered; he is a Republican. He voted for Mr. considered; he is a Republican. He voted for Mr. Cleveland, it may be, but that does not make the kind of out-and-out Democrat which the party wants, and which the President would probably select.

Mr. Coudert is an able lawyer and an accomplished gentleman, but he has not that scope which is requisite for the place. Of Judge Ruger, Judge Schofield and Mr. Putnam I should say the same. No, there are only two men in all the list whom the leading legal minds two men in all the list whom the leading legal minds of this city look upon as fully up to the requirements, and those are Minister Phelps and Judge Hoadly. They are both splendid lawyers, have powerful and comprehensive minds, know constitutional law through and through, and are men of the highest character and training. This is not merely my opinion, but it is the view taken by these who know what they are talking It is not generally known that Mr. Phelps was once a New-York lawyer. Yes, he entered on a legal once a New-York lawyer. Yes, he entered on a legal career here about 1853—and made a complete failure of it. He remained some four or five years, and was a partner with Abraham Wakeman, the firm being Phelps & Wakeman. Failing as a lawyer here, Mr. Phelps returned to Vermont. He built up a big practice there and I came up square against him in behalf of large interests in the Rutland Railroad. Ed. Phelps was the counsel of Jay Gould in that fight Gould had been running the road without expenses or receipts, had got hold of all the junior securities and was trying to swallow the first mortgage bonds and bondholders when these bondholders turned on him. I, a fledgling, was sent up there to fight him. Phelps was Gould's law-yer, and Edmunds was also on that side. I had the pleasure of routing the combination. I have known Pheirs and seen a great deal of him since, He is a spiendid lawyer. There is, possibly, though, one great objection to 
him in the present state of public epinion, and that is, he 
is an out-and-out corporation lawyer.

ON THE BASIS OF ABILITY.

Robert Sewell said that if ability alone were to determine the matter Mr. Carrer or Mr. Phelos. would be eminently the man. Judge Peckham would be eminently the man. Judge Peckham and Wheeler II. Peckham werd well qualified Mr. Sewell said he did not know Judge Hoadly personally, but, judging from his reputation, he would make an admirable Chief Justice. Mr. Carter was, however, a Republican, and political and geographical considerations would probably control the appointment.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, of Anderson & Howland, gave the preference to Judge Headly. Mr. Phelps had been such an "arrant copperhead of the meanest kind" that Mr. Howland would have none of him.

ave none of him.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll demurred to saying anything on the subject, on the ground that as a Republican his advice might not be wanted Being overruled on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States, Colonel Ingersoll

ettizen of the United States, Colonel Ingersoll wrote out the following:

If a Democrat must be appointed and I had the privilege of saying what Democrat should be selected I would with the greatest cheerfulness name Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee. He is, in my judgment, one of the best judges

in this country.

EX-JUDGE DILLON GIVES SEVERAL NAMES.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon said:
An act worthy of the successor of Washington, belitting the august character of the tribunal and evidencing an appreciation of the grand intellect and services of Associatopreciation of the grand intellect and services of Associate-Justice Miller, as the senior justice of the Court would be to promote him to the place. If being a Republican is an inauperable objection to him, Mr. Justice Field has shown himself to be one of the abject and most accom-plished judges of this generation, whose equal it will be difficult to find off the bench. Yes, Carver's would be an ex-cellent appointment. So would Cooley's, but neither is, as I understand, a Democrat. Judge Hoadiy combines many qualifications for the place, and if he would accept it, will have many friends. Yes, if can say the same of Mr. have many friends. Yes, I can say the same of Mr. Coudert and several other gentlemen who have been suggested; but I do not care to and will not express my individual preference. I concede that the appointee should be a Democrat, but locality has no place in the problem. The appointee should be a lawyer of eminence, of high character and of established reputation with the bar and country, and I have confidence that the President appre-ciates this and will do the best he can. SENATOR GRAY STOKEN OF.

John Cadwalader stated that he had heard it suggested by those who are supposed to possess the confidence of the Administration that Senator George Gray, of Delaware, would be the next Chief Justice.

George Gray, Chief Justice.

E. Ellery Anderson said that James C. Carter.
Mr. Coudert or Judge Scholfield would fill the
position satisfactorily. Mr. Phelps was out of
the race because he was too old. Mr. Anderson position satisfactorily. 3r. Pheips was out of the race because he was too old. Mr. Anderson said he considered Mr. Carter a Democrat because he had voted for Tilden and for Cleveland. "How-ever," said he, "I give no individual preference prominence, and I have heard no inquiries of a character to indicate that any particular man has been especially considered. Yes, I have heard Senator Gray spoken of, but that's all. I suppose that is because of the Bayard inducence. SATURDAY HOLIDAYS.

A CANVASS OF OPINIONS OF BANKERS. A WHOLE DAY FOR THE HEATED MONTHS PRE-FERRED TO A HALF DAY THE YEAR ROUND.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) ALBANY, April 8 .- Assemblyman Rhodes lives at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, and represents the Assembly district surrounding that village, but his business life is spent in New-York City, where he is the head of the firm of Bradford Rhodes & Co., who publish "Rhoftes's Journal of Banking." Through his connection with the banker's magazine Mr. Rhodes has become acquainted with the presidents of nearly all the National, State and savings banks in the State, as well as those of trust companies and other financial corporations. A few days ago Mr. Rhodes sent a circular letter to these bank and trust company presidents informing them of the nature of the bills before the Legislature in relation to the Half-Hollday law, and asking them to telegraph or to write him stating their preference among the bills. In fact, the bills in regard to the Half-Holiday law have dwindled to two. One introduced by Senator Walker provides for a halfholiday on Saturdays, but only during the months of June, July, August and September. This bill has been passed in the Senate and is now on the order of third reading in the Assembly. The other bill, which was introduced by Assemblyman Rhodes, originally provided for whole holidays on Saturdays during the months of June, July and August, abolishing the halfholidays for the remainder of the year. But the Assembly amended this bill so as to abolish the Half-Holiday law altogether, leaving no holidays except those four or five. Fourth of July, New-Year's Day, and the like, which have existed for years. This bill the Assembly ordered to a third reading. in his circular letter to the bankers, made this request :

Mr. Rhodes has received a large number of answers to his letter. Yesterday his desk in the Assembly Chamber where he sat at work was heaped high with letters and telegrams. "Out of 130 letters and telegrams I have received," he said to HE TRIBLE ECOTO-spondent, "107 of the men who send them favor a whole holiday in June, July and August. They clearly think that the half-holiday proposed for the summer months would be useless and a nulsance, and since it is impossible to repeal the Half-Holiday law wholly, that it would be better to have a whole holiday in the summer months." Later in the day after this state-The sentiment of the writers was almost unanimously in favor of having whole Saturday holidays during the the letters and the telegrams that the bankers would seeing this could not be accomplished it was their opinion that the law should be amended so as to provide whole Saturday holidays during the summer months and abolishing the half-holidays for the other ionths of the year.

Frederick P. Olcott, former State Controller and

State which you prefer-a whole Saturday h

holiday in the months of June, July, August and Sep-

now president of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in a telegram to Mr. Rhodes, says: lieve in the doctrine, 'six days shalt thou labor.' we cannot have that, we would prefer a whole holiday in June, July and August." John Thompson, vicepresident of the Chase National Bank of New-York, and the oldest bank officer in that city, telegraphs: 'The whole of Saturday for three months." Cornell, cashler of the Lincoln Bank of New-York, telegraphs: "A whole Saturday holiday for the hot months. J. Trowbridge, cashier of the Bank of North America of New-York, has a mixed feeling on the subject: "We prefer whole holidays on Saturday in July and August : we want no half-hollday." larly worded dispatches come from the Mount Morris Bank, of New-York, from the Chautauqua County National Bank, of Jamestown, from Armour Brothers & Company, the noted meat packers, and from many others. Hallgarten & Company, the bankers, of New-York, say in their dispatch: whole Saturday holiday for July and August; half-holidays are a nuisance for everybody." J. H. Neher, cashier of the United National Eank, of Troy, telegraphs: "We prefer a whole Saturday holiday during the hot mouths. The half day is worse than nothing." Similar dispatches come from the Union Bank of Rochester, from Crane's Bank of Hornellsville, from the First National Bank of Waterloo, from ex-Congressman E. Kirk Hart, of the Orleans County National Bank, from George H. Thomson, easilier of the Marihaitan Company of New-York, and others. Expressions of dislike of the half-holitay law are frequent. J. S. Crouse, cashier of the First National Eank of Red Hook, says: "This bank would prefer a whele Saturday holiday for the summer months. It whole Saturday holiday for July and August; half

cashier of the Manhaitan Company of New-York, and others. Expressions of dislike of the half-holitay law are frequent. J. S. Crouse, eachier of the First National Bank of Red Hook, says: "This bank would prefer a whele Saturday holiday for the summer months. It would be better still if there were no Saturday holidays for banks," D. Cady, cashier of the First National Bank of Amsterdam, writes: "Primus: would decidedly prefer repeal of thaif-holiday bill. Secundus: Of other propositions would prefer whole saturday holiday for hot months, as less confusing to routine of business and public convenience." A. P. Case, cashier of the National Bank of Vernon, says: "The only proper course is total repeal. Next to that the law as it is. Better a uniform custom for the year than one law for four months and another for eight months. And then as between a half-day for four months and a whole day for three months, give us the latter, as the day will be spoiled anyway, and three months is botter than four."

The savings bank presidents and treasurers are emphatic in their opinion. Theodore Townsend, treasurer of the Albany Savings Bank, which is one of the largest in the State, writes: "I beg to size that the bill making all of Saturday a boliday during three summer months seems the least objectionable." Edward A. Quiniard, president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of New-York, August and September. The whole holiday for three months would, in my opinion, be very detrimental to this city. J. H. Babcock, president of the Farners and September. The whole holiday for three months, deeming that a greater evil than the half holiday for three months, deeming that a greater evil than the half holiday for the country, and especially to this city. J. H. Babcock, president of the Farners and September. The whole holiday for three months, deeming that a greater evil than the half holiday for three months, deeming that a greater evil than the half holiday for the plan for a whole Saturday holiday legislation regarding Saturdays will res

Some of the New-York banks express the hope that benefit to none."

Some of the New-York banks express the hope that June will be taken out of the months when there is a half holiday or a whole holiday. Thus Charles Jenkins, president of the East River National Bank, writes: "Our bank would prefer a whole holiday on Saturdays for the hot months. We should like to have June left out, for it is a settling time. Corporations are preparing for dividends, merchants are getting up half-yearly accounts and taking stock and generally the weather is not oppressive." Samuel II. Rathbone, president of the Nineteenth Ward hank, says: "I don't believe our business during the month of June can be accomplished with satisfaction to our customers in five days per week. We believe it would be wiser to confine the holidays to the months of July and August. William J. Quinlan, Ir., cashler of the Chemical National Bank of New-York, writes: "We believe in a whole holiday in July and August. Business is too brisk in September to admit of any holidays."

Mr. Rhodes will tabulate the result of his careful inquiry as to the sentiment of the benders and will then submit the statement to the Assembly.

FOREIGN POTATOES POURING IN.

DISASTROUS RESULTS THAT WOULD FOLLOW ANY days will suggest to the reader at first that the possibility of a scarcity from the show blockade was quicaly removed. But it suggests even more than that to the
farmers, to whom it is polpable that if potatoes are put
on the free list, as the "Dark Lantern" bill provides,
there is not the least hope for them to attempt to "grow"
potatoes for the market. G. S. Palmer, one of the largest
dealers in vegetables, said yesterday:

"The receipts of foreign potatoes continue to be simply
enormous, one steamer bringing 21,820 barrels; and notwithstanding it is late in the season when a falling of
should be expected. During a recont, week the receipts
of foreign notatoes at this market were 72,886 harrels

of foreign potatoes at this market were 72.884 barrole against 23.985 barrols for the corresponding week in 1887 Taking into consideration that last year we had a ful roup in this country, the present influx of the fireign article is too large; and should the tariff of 45 cents a barrel be removed, making it possible to sell the foreign product at so much less than the prices which it has com-manded-ranging from al 25 to \$2.29 s barrel—the ef-

fect upon our farmers and dealers would be disastrous.

"In the event of a full crop in the United States, prices must naturally go lower; and then can our farmers. who now have to struggle harder than any other class for a mere existence, afford to raise potatoes upon high-priced lands and at the present wages paid to farm-hands? This is a problem which Congress will find difficult to solve if it attempts its solution."

A GUOD WERK FOR CHOPS. Washington, April 8.—Following is the weather cropulletin for the week ended Saturday. April 7, 1885

Signal Office, War Department,
Signal Office, War Department,
Washington, April 8.
Temperature—The wook ended April 7 has been
raimer than usual in all agricultural districts except
a Wisconsin, Minnesota. Northern portions of Dakota
and New-York, where the average daily temperature
'as from 3 degrees to 5 degrees below the normal
n the wheat and corn regions of the central valleys
be daily average temperature was from 3 degrees to
i degrees above mean, and in the cotton region this
faily excess ranged from 8 to 10 degrees.
Rainfall—The rainfall for the week has been slightly
in excess in the extreme northern portions of the
United States and in New-England, New-York, and in
portions of Indiana and litinois. In all other sections
the rainfalt has been less than usual, the greatest
deficiency amounting to about one inch, occurring in
the West Guil States. There has been less rain

than usual from the Gulf States northward to the Lake Region, but the deficiency is slight.

General Remarks—The weather for the week has been favorable for growing crops in all agricultural districts. In the Southern States it is generally reported as the most favorable week of the season, and farm work is progressing rapidly in the Central valleys and Middle Atlantic States.

DEMOCRATIC STUMBLING BLOCKS.

THE PARTY IN CONNECTICUT DOESN'T FEEL AT

ALL CHIPPER. HARTFORD, Coan., April 8.—The call for the Demo-cratic State Convention, to be held in this city on May 2, is signed by Michael F. Dooley, chairman of the State Central Committee, and National Bank Exthat having received his reward for services under William H. Barnum's direction, he will tender his resignation as a member of the committee when the convention meets for the looks of the thing. The meeting of the State Democratic Committee for the purpose of arranging the details of the convention disturbed by an attempt on the part of James Gallagher, of New Haven, the "war horse," and the " kill 'em, d-n 'em" Democrat of war times, to commit the gathering to a distinct declaration for free trade and for the Administration. This the committee refused to do, the protection spntiment prevail-

The resolution, or more properly the section of the proposed call for the convention which did not pass the committee is this:

"And who are opposed to the processes of ring combinations and the continuance of a war tariff in time of peace, by which the people are plundered."

This was a part of the call for the convention of 1854, and was only dropped this year after an airing of grievances in the committee which has been continued by the members and by the press of the party in the State. This, taken in connection with the Republican victory in the Hartford city elections and the probability of ex-Mayor Huikeley being the Republican candidate for Governor of the State, has made a very unpleasant state of affairs for the Democracy of Connecticut, which a well developed Hill "boom" does not at all help. That there is such a "boom" in this State no longer admits of a doubt. for the hot months, June, July and August, or a half-

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE POLITICAL CANVASS-THE

WAYER IROBLEM.

TRESTON, April 8.—The opening of the political campaign in New-Jersey is near at hand. The sentiment of the State is unequivecally for the nomination of Mr. Blaine, nor has his refuent to be a candidate changed. Blaine, nor has his refusal to be a candidate changed the spirit of the Constitution is accepted to the assumption of many leaders that it is the only thing of powers by the Federal Government by implication only the control of the Constitution o o do if it is possible. The delegates to the National will give Mr. Phelps their warm support, and his friends are confident that his nomination for Vice-President would be not only feasible, but so desirable n a party sense that it will meet the approbation of vention. interest is shown throughout the State in the

action of the National Convention on the Reense quest the close of the Revolution the citizens of this country than Naturally, the party in New-Jersey, having taken were loaded with "British debta" It was part of the in the committee on resolutions of the convention.

The Democratic State Convention, which will meet a

The Democratic State Covention, while or will not became one of the "compromises of the Constitution." The be interesting, according to the decision of certain leaders.

ex-Governor of Virginia (Edmund Randolph) wrote to interesting, according to the decision of certain leaders. If any movement against the renomination of President Cleveland seems feasible, it will probably be attempted.

private life, devoting his attenuou to his area personal at the law.

The Governor is engaged in considering the bills left in his hands at the close of the Legislature. They number a hundred or more, and are being approved rapidly, with few vetces. The principal one approved is the Faller Water bill, which is designed to encourage cities to contract with private companies for a supply of water. The water company is now in contrait of the sources of supply for the nothern part of the State, and it is expected that Jersey City will soon fail into its lan, a rich prize, although there is strong local antagenism and the prize, although there is strong local antagenism. rich prive, although there is strong local antagonism the private scheme. Newark is much more arms trenched. Meanwhile, the State Board of Health has own conclusively that the Passale is not a fit source supply, and that immediate action is necessary for the provement of drinking water to preserve health.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS AT CORNELL. ITHACA, N. Y., April 8 (Special).-Arrangements have been perfected whereby Cornell's agricultural experiment station will soon be in successful operation. An annual appropriation of nearly \$10,000 was received by the treasurer of the University this week, and this amount will be expended in prefesweek, and this amount will be expended in profes-sors' salaries. The following officers will be chosen: a director, three assistants in experimental agricult-ure, two in chemistry, one in horticulture, botany, entomology and voterinary science. A new profes-sorship in horticulture will be supported equally by the college and the station, since the duties of the professor will be equally divided between experimental work and instruction.

DEATH OF OFORGE V. MANS.

Eats, Penn., April 8 (Special).-George V. Mans, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania Company, died suddenly to-day from apoplexy at the age of the thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar, leaves a fortune, of which over 270,000 was in

DELEGATES IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

ROME N. Y., April 8 (Special).—The sixteenth annual session of the Northern New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in this city on Wednesday at 9 a. m. This Conference calls to pether about 400 preachers. The following young clergy men have been transferred from deacons to eldership Mattison W. Chase, E. E. Cheesebrough, James I Renyon and Arthur A. Pierce, Lewis M. Smith Silas G. Carley, Reuben Rline and John Brand wer elected to dearon's orders. William Stary, an exmember of the Salvation Army, was admitted. The Rev. J. S. Bingham was elected second reserve delegate to the General Conference and Warner Miller as second delegate. It is expected that the conference will be over by April 11.

THE CHURCH SUSTAINS ITS PASTOR. A large meeting of the congregation of the Bush-rick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was held last Friday evening. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Chester, made a statement in regard to recent charges made against him. This statement was corroborated by other testimony, and the action of the New-York by other testimony, and the action of the New-York and Brooklyn Association was reviewed by those who were there present. The church voted enthus astically to sustain its pastor and declared its full confidence in him. The church having received official notice that the thirteen disaffected members heretofore belonging to it and jained a Presbyterian church in the neighborhood, their names were dropped from the record. The church committee will make a full statement concerning the recent troubles for publication in one week.

THE ITALIAN BANKER WILL PAY IN FULL Aurelio DeYoanna, the Italian banker, of No. 72 Thompson-st., who was obliged to suspend payment, ins returned to the city, and was seen yesterday at his house, No. 64 West Eleventh st. He said that he awed depositors only about \$5,000, and that he had in this city and New-Jersey and in Italy real estate in this city and New-Jersey and in Italy real estate worth \$20,000. Upon this property he had succeeded in raising money enough to pay on his creditors. He gave notice that he would be at the office of his counsel, Albert L Stre, No. 99 Nassaust, today from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and would settle up in full with all his depositors, if they would appear there with their claims. The sums deposited in DeYoanno's bank are said to be small in amount, the highest single deposit being only \$700.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A TRAIN. John Martin, age sixty-three, father of the book-ceper of the Hoffman House, this city, and his farm-

and were killed yesterday by being struck by a train on the Erie road at Craigville. The two men stepped on the kris road at traigville. The two men stepped off the track to get out of the way of an approaching train, when they were killed by a train coming in the opposite direction. The bodies were taken to Gosben, where an inquest will be held on Tuesday. Martin and his hired man were on their way to his farm in Middletown, he having lately engaged the man at Castle Garden.

A TRAK'S WORK AMONG THE ORPHANS.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society, of Brouldyn, took place yesterday, in the Asylum building, at Stuyvesant-ave, and McDonoughdent; S. Goodstein, vice-president; M. Bruckheimer treasurer, and O. Merzbach, secretary. The value of the property is \$70,000, and the in-umbrance upon it \$28,500. The receipts the past year were \$15,276 05, and the balance on hand is \$2,800 92. The number of children admitted in the year was 127, and the present number is 60.

BRASSWORKERS SUPPORT THE TONNAGE BILL The Brass Model Manara' Protective Union passed the Slowing resolution yesterday: Resolved That the passage of the Tonnage bill now

before Congress to give a small bounty to American built and owned vessels engaged in foreign trade will have the ame effect to encourage the shipping trade as the pra-cetive tariff on imports has on our other home industries, as they will then be able to compete equally with the sub-idy-supported merchant vessels of foreign nations.

An Epigrammatle Statement. Wise people buy and druggists sell it SUING A STATE.

A VITAL CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY VS. MAN SOVEREIGNTY-THE STORY OF THE ELEVENTH AMENDMENT-A STUDY OF THE CASE BY MR, MOX-CURE D. CONWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The United States Supreme Court will decide, in of North Carolina and William P. Roberts, Auditor, vs. Alfred H. Temple. The question to be determined is the aminer for the District of Connecticut and Rhode suability of a State by one of its own citizens. It is a re-Island. It is fair to say for Mr. Dooley, however, markable fact that this question has never come directly before the Supreme Court during the century of its ex istence. While politicians are absorbed in their task of fraining steeds for our grand Presidential Derby Day, the in the balances an issue which may aloce the entire ro-eral system. This North Carolina case follows, with a proximity almost picturesque, the late decision in the Vir-ginia coupon case, in which it was determined that a State, proceeding under an unconstitutional law, could not be en-joined in the interest of an allen or a citizen of another State. It has now only to be decided that a State is not amonable to its own citizens for nullification to take its place as part of the erganic law. Although, as has been said, this question has never been directly decided on by the Supreme Court, it was incidentally asked by ex-Govjurisdiction could not extend to any such suit against a State, because there was no corresponding power of execu-It may be assumed that this answer will have to b revised by the whole court now that an actual case has come before it involving the rights of the individuals who ("We, the People"), not by State Legislatures, but by conventions, constituted the National Union and its tri-

The XIth Amendment, on which States rely to shelter unconstitutional laws "impairing the obligation of contracts" (Art. L. Sec. 10)), may here be quoted for the reader's convenience: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suits in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." It can hardly fail to impress any contracts of the United States of th shelter unconstitutional laws "impairing the obligation right of a citizen to sue his State.

The story of the Xith Amendment has never

written, though the need of a full historic treatment of the subject will appear from the following brief study. At positive stand, is desirous of sceing its position fully treaty of peace with Great Britain that these obligations oported by the National council at Chicago, and it is should not be impaired. The foreign bonds were largely the belief that that action is necessary. This questions the belief that that action is necessary. supported by the National council and the same state all vely interest that they should not be excepted by State assumptions of the convention.

This question and that of the tariff give the State a lively interest that they should not be excepted by State assumptions of their citizens' debta, the constitutional prohibition in Article and the convention of their citizens' debta, the constitutional prohibition in Article and the convention of their citizens' debta, the constitutional prohibition in Article and the convention of t statesman was appointed the first Attorney-General of the United States, and one of his earliest tasks was to deal with a case involving the liabilities of a State to the suit of an allen creditor. The eloquence of Patrick Henry and to find an escape for the debtors. (Jones vs. Hylton, Curtis. Decision I '64.) In a manuscipt letter before me Attorney-Gener Handolph writes to a friend from Germantown, Augu. 12, 1793:

Germantown, Augu. 12, 1793:

I was engaged during the whole of last week in the Supreme Court. Our business was preparatory to some great discussions.

The amenability of a State in faxed for delaste on the first Monday in February. The State of Georgia applied for an injunction to stop in the Marshal's hands a sum of money which had been recovered in the last Circuit Court by a British aubject, whose estate had been confiscated. It was granted, with a demonstration to me of these facts—that the premier almed at the cultivation of Scutherr popularity: that the professor knows not an lota of engine that the North Carolinians repented of the first chellitions of a warm temmer, and that it will take a series of rears to settle with such a mixture of judgos a regular course of chancery. When the case referred to (Chisholm vs.

Delias Rep. 419) came on, February, 1793, the Attorney-General moved that Georgia should be ordered to appear at next term, or judgment entered against the State. The at next term, or lungment entered against the State. The excellent caused by the case was sliuded to in the opening of his powerful speech. "I did not want the remonstrance of Georgia to satisfy me that the metion I have made is unpopular. Before that remonstrance was read I had learned from the acts of another State, whose will died suddenly to-day from apoplexy at the age of supreme Court in cases between a State and nilene is so forty-even. He leaves a wife and five children, the clear that it may excite astonishment that Georgia should clidest son, Frank G. Mans, being the freight agent have denied it. Chief Justice Jay said, in giving his eldest son, Frank G. Mans, being the freight agent have denied it. Chief Justice Jay said, in giving his of the Fennsylvania Company in Eric. Mr. Mans of the Fennsylvania Company in Eric. Mr. Mans was born near Philadelphia. He was drafted into the Confederate Army white living in Georgia, but deserted and escaped to the North. He was once president of the Eric Board of Trade, vestryman in the Episcopal church for many years, was a Masson of the thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar. merely amenability to a foreign plaintiff. eral question whether a State could be involuntarily made all controversies of a civil nature, when a State is a party. between a State and the citizens of other States, or allens, in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction." From this it is clear that the jurisdiction of the court extended to civil actions between a citizen and his State where a Pederal question was involved. Otherwise the Constitution could not have inforced its provisions against a citizen's injury by infraction of contract or deprivation of liberty or property without due process of law. That the sumblity of a State by one of its citizens is not among the specifications of jurisdiction in Art. 111, Sec. 2, is explicable by the fact that these are limited to issues involving probable conflicts between two or more other jurisdictions—such, for example, as those of a State and a foreign State. Where an individual citi-zen and his own State are in question the laune is between the single jurisdiction of the State and its revising Federal branch, whose authority is therefore established by the first clause of the section. "The judicial power shall exfirst clause of the section. The junious power said to tend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treatles

made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

These considerations render the Chisholm vs. Georgia record one of importance to the issue now before the court. The jurisdiction stated in the Constitution being undenlable, the position taken by the State was that the Judicial Act, not having provided any mode of execution against a state nor any penalties, the Supreme Court, representing judicially the laws as well as the Constitution, had no power to proceed to judgment against a State. As the North Carolling case will pretty certainly turn upon this same point, the further history of the Geografia case may be briefly stated. The Attorney-General declared that the spirit of the Constitution was in favor of State amenabilities.

Are States to enjoy the high privilege of acting thus minently wrong without control? The common law has established's principle that he prohibitory act hall be without its yindicatory quality, or in other words not the infraction of a prohibitory law, although an excess possity be emitted, is punishable. We meet with no difficulty when the conduct of a State can be subsequented on through the nection of an individual. For

and the amenability of princes, we come to the vital ques-tion-that relating to powers of execution:

Has it ever been insurated that a disjute between two lates is not within Federal cognizance because no execution is marked out!

Hy the lath Section of Judicial Act, the Supreme Court, as one of the Courts of a Land States by the Lincold States has power to aske with of sche factas, infects surjeus, and all other write not specially provided for by the statists which may be necessary for the earlies of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and sages of the sages of the court of the Supreme Court may create a mode of execution where a State is defeated at the by State, why may not the same means be excited when an individual is successful against a State?

After arguing that the mode of execution must be de with a remarkable passage:

But after all, although no mode of execution should be avouted, why should not the court proceed to judgment? I is well known that the courts of some of the States have seen directed to reader parameter, and there stop; and that we Chancery has often teel up the hands of the courses

of the Union is improbable until she shall abandon her love of peace, fidefly to compact and character. It will be observed that the larger part of the Attorney-General's arguments are based on the essential importance of the suability of a State by its own citizens. His motion was sustained by the court, Iredeli (of North Carolina) alone dissenting. In his opinion Justice Wilson gave utterance to sentences which shock the Nation. "In an instrument well drawn as in a poem well composed, silence is most expressive"; " to the Constitution the term " sov-ereignty is unknown"; " the term 'sovereign' has for its correlative, 'subject' "; " the citizens of Georgia when they acted upon the large scale of the Union, as a part of the acted upon the large scale of the distribution of the United States, did not surrender the supreme or sovereign power to that State, but, as to the purposes of the Union retained it to themselves. Therefore, Georgia is not a sovereign State." "A State like a merchant makes a contract; a dishonest State like a dishonest. merchant wilfully refuses to discharge it; the latter is amenable to a court of justice; upon general principles of mand of its creditor, be permitted Protous-like to assume a new appearance, and to insuit him and justice by declar-ing. 'I am a Sovereign State' ?" "The sovereign when traced to his source must be found in the man." Justice Biair (Virginia) in the course of his opinion said: "Let us go on as far as we can; and if at the end of the business, notwithstanding the powers given us in the 14th Section of the Judicial Law, we meet difficuties insurmeuntable to us, we must leave it to those departments of Government which have higher powers." Justice Cushing (Massachusetts) said: "The rights of individuals and the justice due to them are as dear and precious as those of States, Indeed, the latter are founded on the former; and the great end and object of them must be to secure and support the rights of individuals, or else vain is government." Objet rights of individuals, or else vain is government." Chief Justice Jay observed that Georgia was at that very time suing two citizens of South Carolina in that court, and pointed out the correlation between the right to sue and liability to be sued.

The temptation to invest with patriotic price a disinclination to pay debta was strong. Sovereignty, trembling at once with dignity and terror, hastened to answer the Supreme Court with the XIth Amendment. It was introduced into the Senate on January 2, 1794. On the 14th Albert Galiatin tried to amend the amend ment, first, by adding: "Except in cases arising under treaties made under the authority of the United States": treaties made under the authority of the United States"; that having falled, by adding: "Where the cause of action shall have arisen before the ratification of this amenument." Percaps this effort to strip repudiation of its patriotic purple, by revealing while professing to satisfy its droad of "British debts," was the means of satisfy its decad of "British debts," was the means of unseating Gallatin. One other name, Butherford, of New-Jersey, stands on this small roll of honor in the Senate. This ex post facto law, infraction of treaty, and impairing of contracts, all in one, passed in the Senate by 23 to 2. In the House Ellas Boudinot, of Pennsylvania, moved to add: "Where such State shall have previously made provision in their own courts the state of whereby such sults may be prosecuted to effect." Not comrades, the original passed by 77 to 8. The names commance, the original passed by 77 to 3. The names stand in two columns on the House Journal (Vol. II.) one headed with the name of Fisher Ames, the other with that of James Madison. The phrase "commenced or prosecuted" in the Xith Amendment was avowerly contrived to have a retrospective hearing on the Georgia Chishelm was, therefore, defrauded of his judg ment by the very court which awarded it, no furthe action being taken until after the proclamation of the rat fied Article in 1728, when that, and all suits against decision of the Justices, in Hollingsworth, et al., v. Vir-

It was an inevitable result of this Xith Amend ment that plaintiffs against States were driven to see! redress by devices-chiefly by avoiding the use State's name on the record. The decision of Chief Justice Marshall (Osborn v. Bank of the U. S., 9 Wheaton established a modus vivendi with the new Article, and the principles laid down bear equally on the liability of a State to its own citizens and those of other States.

The Chief Justice asked where we are landed by a d rial of the liability of the agents of States to suits, and as we are just now landed there the summary is of present

interest:

A denial of jurisdiction forbids all inquiry into the nature of the case. It applies to cases perfectly clear in themselves; to coses where the Government is in the exercise of its but established and most essential powers as well as to takes which may be desired questionable. It asserts that the agents of a State, alleging the authority of law void in lucif because repugnant to the Colettution, may resist the execution of any law of the United States. It maintains that if a State shall impose a fine or penalty on any person employed in the execution of any law of the United States, it may key that fine or penalty by a ministerial officer without the sanction even of its own courts, and that the individual, though he perceive the approaching daager, can chain no protection from the judicial department of the feverement. The carrier of the mail, the collector of the revenue, the of its own course, and that the individual, though he perceive the approaching danger, can obtain no potential perceive the approaching danger, can obtain no potential from the judicial department of the Government. The carrier of the mail, the collector of the revalue, the marshal of the district, the recruiting officer, may all be inhibited under various penalties from the performance of their respective duties. The warrant of a ministerial officer may authorize the collection of these penalties. The person thus obstructed in the performance of his duty may indeed, resort to his action for damages after the infliction of an injury, but cannot avail himself of the preventive justice of the Nation to protect him the performance of his duties. Each member of the Union is capable at its will of attacking the Nation, of arresting its progress at every stop, of acting vigacousle the Nation stands helpiess, stripped of its designs, which have otherwise than by proceedings which are to take place after the mischief is perpetted, and which must often he ineffectual from the inability of the agents to make compensation.

reney; he cannot prevent the prosecution nor the e and trouble entitled; but it is decision Virginia has be can obtain redress. Under this decision Virginia has successfully nullified the Constitutional provision against impositing contracts. By entering judgments against all who offer coupons for taxes, and steadily estimating interest, it clouds each victim's and steadily estimating into the terms. It may be title to his estate, so bringing him to terms. It may be that the Supreme Court will some day decide that such that the Supreme Court will some day decine that such cumulative judgments, with consequent injury to estates, are actual wrongs within its jurisdiction; but even if that should occur it could not do more than relieve one victim or another who happened to have the means and the public spirit to defond his cause. The large mass can only be rescued from the effect of an unconstitutional law by an injunction on the administration of that law, and this, it s now decided, cannot be done in the case of allens or citizens of another State. Such is the evolution of the

Should it now be decided that a State has immunity from suit by its own citizens, the results may prove more serious than the disaster of English bondholders. There could be nothing to provent the virtual re-establishment of slavery by any State. Prudence might suggest some other name for it; it might be called Readjustment of Labor, for instance; but, unless a State can be held re-Labor, for instance; out, unless a state call be level as sponsible through its ministers, what could prevent it from turning any portion of its population into serfs? For, under the recent decision, there can be no test cases. If Sambo can obtain the means to reach the Supreme Court and secure his rights, then Sambo is righted; but it does not help Cuffee, who must go through the same process; and when Sambo, Cuffee and a handful of others have secured justice, in the course of many years, all that will not have helped the mass of sufferers. Of course, if these consequences flow from the remnants of Blackstonian or antediluvian "sovereignty" left to the States by our Constitution, they must be admitted. But the fact that the right of a State to repudiate alien claims had to be secured by an amendment, necessitated by a decision against such right, indicates that the spirit of the Constitution is on the other size. Except in the particu-lars altered affecting sushility by an alien, or a citizen of another State-the instrument may be regarded as harmo-nious with security of citizens from loss of life, liberty and property without due process of law, and with the obligation of contracts. As the suability of a State by its citizens is expressly recognized in the Judicial Actiboc. 15), and such citizens are not included among those disqualided from suing by the XIth Amendment, we may erisis. It is obvious that the sense of the Constitution cannot be determined by the absence of any specified mode of execution against a recalcitrant State. As the Attorney-General argued in Chisholm vs. Georgia, a similar lar absence does not affect the unquestioned right of one State to sue another. His further argument on the possible potency of a judgment even without execution is proved by the success of such unexecuted judgments in Virginia to-day. The first Attorney General of the Nation was, indeed, too confiding in his trust that character and fidelity to compact would prevent States from refusing to conform to solemn decrees of the Supreme Court; but the "lave of peace," on which his hope also rested, has become a stronger motive to our States than when he spoke; and the need of credit and equality would forbid any State to

rest under esiminal sentence of all other States New-York, March 20, 1888. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained entertaining letters from G. W. S. at Berlin and E. C. at Paris; Gossip at the Capital; Art, Religious, Social and Military reviews of the week: The Recorder and his daily duties; Some Stories of the Bar; an unverified interview with Mr. Matthew Arnold; Dress in Paris; Children's Fashions; New-York Riding Schools; Glances Here and There; reviews of a lot of new novels; Recollections of Dickens, and numerous other features of value and interest. Leading news topics were as follows: Foreign.—Prince Bismatck has not resigned! he is master of the situation in Berlin, and the betrothal of Prince Alexander and Princess Vic-

Foreign.—Prince Bismarck has not resigned; he is master of the situation in Berlin, and the betrothal of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria has been postponed; the young Prince goes to Charlottenburg next Thursday to see his sweetheart. —The electors of the Department of the Nord are strong in support of General Bou, anger. —Mr. Balfour has made extensive preparations to prevent the National League meetings in Iteland to-day. —Reciprocity resolutions in the Dominion House of Commons were defeated by a large majority. —The steamer Rio Janeiro has been lost; 120 passengers were on board. —The Emperor's condition causes serious alarm in Berlin, Domestic.—The centennial celebration of the settlement of Marietta, Ohio, took place in that town; orations were delivered by Senator Hong and J. Randolph Tucker.—An accident on the Vermont Central Railroad resulted in the death of two enginemen, and injury to a number of passengers.—A lumber train was wrecked in the Burlington yard at Chicago, it was thought by strikers.—The proposition of Mr. Carnegie to make a sliding scale of wages depending on the carnings of the mills at Braddock was rejected by the men. —The body of Benjamin H. Brewster was buried at Woodlands Cemetery, near Philadelphia. —The effort to lessen production of petroleum was explained to the Committee on Manufactures of the House by David Kirk, —The United Labor party leaders met at Albany, and decided to urge the sending of delagates to the Cincinnati conference.

City and Suburban.—The Ohio Society of New-York celebrated the 160th anniversary of the founding of the first settlement in the State with a birlliant dinner at Delmonico's. — Pitman, the condemned murderer, attempted to committee in the Tombs: Warden Walsh insisted that he was suffering from nervous prostration; Mayor Hewitt disclaimed all responsibility in appointing Walsh. — Ex-Senator Conkling recovering from a severe illness. — Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore died. — The Brooke iyas defeated the Yale ball team by a score of 8 to 3. —

mail. Sixteen pages. Price, 3 cents. IN THE NEW-JERSEY PINE WOODS.

CROWDED HOTELS AT LAKEWOOD-GUESTS FROM

THE LARGE CITIES. LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 8.-The Laurel House in owded to overflowing and during the last three days; he managers have been compelled to refuse dozens of cople who wanted rooms. The boating season on Lake Carasaljo has opened

and merry parties go out daily in the pretty pleasure craft from the rustle boat-house at the foot of the A number of friendly contests in the bowling alleys n the casino of the Laurel House are attracting the

attention of the lovers of that popular game.

The hotel guests t alt much interest it the fair to aid of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church last week. A handsome sum was netted for the church treasury.

onte in New-York.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts and the Misses Endicott, her sisters, have been recent guests of the Laurel

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field have returned to their

Charles Blake and Miss Blake, of New-York, are Bishop and Mrs. A. Cleveland Coxe, of Central News

ork, are at the Laurel House.

Judge C. S. Bradley and Benjamin F. Thurston, of Providence, are among the lafe comers. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn.

are here for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their childrea have a suite of apartments at the Laurel House.
Among the new guests of the Laurel House are the

New-York.—Henry Clews and family, Mr. and W. Bridgham, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, Mr. and Dishard Delating, Colonel From New-York.—Henry Clews and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Braklp, Mr. and Mrs. Highard Delafeld. Colonel and Mrs. William Ludlow, W. Holl Wielham, Undersee Schenek, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. W. Eridgman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, John J. Crooke, Mr. and Mrs. Holl Wielham, C. Schermerborn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dunne.

From Boston.—Frederick P. Fish, Mrs. M. Day, Kim-ball, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Carter and the Missea Carter, C. W. Barron, Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Mrs. II. Dumaresq, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, P. Banga and the Misses Bangs.

From Pullsdelphia.—John J. Little, Miss Bodine, C. S. Wurfs, Niss Wurfs, Mrs. James Trimbie, Miss Trimble, Mrs. L. L. Thempson and Miss Thompson.

TAKEN BACK TO RALEIGH FOR TRIAL. PETERSBURG, Va., April 8 (Special).—The chief of police of Raieigh, N. C., passed through here this afternoon on the fast train from Toronto with While and Cross, the absconding bank officers.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. SUPREMY COURT—CHANBORS—Before Earratt, J.—No. 1 6, 20, 35, 33, 34, 45, 57, 58, 60, 67, 68, 69, 73, 96, 98, 101, 02, 103, 105, 207, 108, 178, 129, 121, 122, 124, 130, 139, 47, 153, 165, 103, 181, 174, 174, 181, 184, 187, 189, 192, 196, 03, 214, 216, 222, 214, 231, 23, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 248, 24, 255, 257, 27, 27, 27, 285, 254, 296, 304, 305, 303, 303, 304, 305, 06, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318,

SIG.

\*\*GUBLEME COURT-GENERAL TERM-Before Van Brunt, P. J.
Brady und Daniels, J. J., Redua.

\*\*SUFREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART I.—Before Beach,
SUFREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART I.—Before Beach,
J.—Nos. 88, 194, 180, 698, 459, 428, 350, 601, 388, 682, 679, O2.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Ingra-go, J.—Nea 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Before Ingraham, J.— No. 3136.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Before (IBFARMA), J.—

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before O'Brien, 
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before O'Brien, 
J.—Nos. 457, 1361, 702, 1982, 1771, 2212, 1985, 1458, 1445, 

160. 1918, 1770, 908, 1983, 1903, 1959, 1964, 410, 1801, 

1847, 1804, 920, 1958, 1993, 832, 
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Andrews, 
J.—No. 1152, 1648, 1959, 1952, 1654, 1105, 1077, 441, 1819, 

1495, 1484, 1124, 1647, 1652, 1427, 1853, 1856, 1371, 

1690, 1890, 1881, 1890, 1882, 1889, 1877, 1616, 2723, 1613, 

J.—Nos. 1485, 1595, 1790, 993, 1596, 1877, 1616, 2723, 1613, 

2844, 1106, 1578, 1617, 1757, 3238, 1612, 657, 3431, 1584, 

6244, 1875, 529, 1578, 492, 479, 
SURROGATICS COURT—Before Ransom, S.—Will of Daniel R. 

STORM COURT—BEFORE RANSOM, S.—WILL OF SAMEWEY, C. I.

FINE 10: 0 a.m. SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J., SU COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREE-FART 11-Refers Van COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREE-FART 11-Refers Van COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREE-FART 11-Refers Van Hossen, J.-765, 53 7.04, 533, 209, 720, 721, 722, 723, 603, 504, 409, 494, 507, 540, 683, 685, 686, 529, 718, 53 CTT COURT-TRIAL TREE-FART 1-Refore Earlich, J.-Nica, 1999, 2 36, 2232, 2433, 1024, 2617, 2497, 1451, 1708, 7781, 2782, 2031, 2785, 530, 937, 11-Refore Pitchke, J.-Wick, 518, 4024, 3038, 3039, 4184, 2901, 5 80, 97, 34771, 22 5, 5466, 3032, 1637, 1838, 1839, 1840, 4642, 1517, 2439, 2617.

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